has river at Commodore's Point, a few OUTWITTING A miles below this city, and remained there all night. The revenue cutter Boutwell started down the river this morning and pulled the Commodore off, and after- PLUCKY DECATUR GIRL SHOVES A wards towed her down the river until steam could be got up. The Commodore crossed the bar about 2 o'clock and headed

The gunner from the Boutwell has been withdrawn from the Three Friends by Captain Kilgore, acting under instructions from Washington, District Attorney Clark has received no instructions to libel the steamer and it is now free from the custody of the

Marooned Filibusters.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 1.-The filibusters who left Fernandina on the steamer Three Friends, about three weeks ago, bound for Cuba, and who, after the failure of the expedition, were landed on No Name key, have been in distress, and at least two of them have died because aboard, and they are supposed to be now on the way to Cuba again.

Filibusters Not Drowned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-There is absolutely no truth in the report cabled from Madrid that fifty-one men of the Three Friends expedition were drowned after having been landed on the Cuban coast. The cargo was safely landed at a certain point, with a half dozen men to bury it until they could | helped to hasten his departure. find a large body of insurgents to carry it away. The commander of the expedition, Major Morales, determined to prevent the second from running into the Spanish trap, Douglass H. Smith, Bright Newspaper as his own had done.

THE BICYCLE RACE.

Waller and Maddox Still Separated H. Smith, who died last evening from in-

by Only Two Laps. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- The fifth day of known of the younger newspaper men in the international six-day eight-hour-per- western Indiana. He came to the Express day bicycle race was attended by a larger about twelve years ago, when he was eightaudience than on any previous day. There een years old, and has been with that was some very fast riding during the day, in Evansville for a year or more, with the and with but one more day remaining in | Courier and as managing editor of the which to race, the contestants strained every muscle to increase their distance. There He was the author of several operation was no change in the relative positions of | librettos, and at the time of his death was the men to-night at the close. Waller and arranging with the Bostonians for the pro-Maddox, the leaders, are closely watching his education at De Pauw University several each other, and the latter seems unusually | years ago, and was a member of the Phi confident of overcoming the two laps which | Kappa Psi Greek fraternity. Waller has to the good. The leaders made approximately 148 miles to-day, a greater distance than has been accomplished during any day of the contest. The score at the close of the contest to-day stood: Waller, 730 miles 11 laps; Maddox, 730 miles 9 laps; Ashinger, 730 miles 2 laps; Hunter, 728 mues

727 miles 1 lap. Eddie Bald rode a half mile to-night in 1:04, breaking his record of 1:06. Tom Linton rode twenty-three miles and 1,650 yards on a twelve-lap track, unpaced, in one hour, This is within three-quarters of one lap of twenty-four miles. Best previous record, in-doors, was twenty-three miles and 2 laps on a ten-lap track.

8 laps; Lawson, 728 miles 6 laps; Foster,

Official Road Records. Special to the Indianapolis Journal,

TERRE HAUTE, Jan. 1. - Chairman William L. Krietenstein, of the road-record committee of the Century Road Club of America, has announced the following

Fred C. Fuhrman - Buffalo-New York 50:10:00, Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1896. Course A. G. Relyea-Five miles, 11:31 4-5, Oct. 31 1896. New York State record. E. P. Wood, jr. - Pittsfield-Great Barrington, Mass., 1:00:30, Oct. 10, 1896. Course John H. George, Philadelphia - Thirty-

nine centuries in thirty days, Oct. 1 to 30 American record. John H. George, Philadelphia - Seventy centuries in sixty days, Sept. 1 to Oct. 30 American record. Gold meritorious John M. Nobre - New York-Philadelphia

7:06:00, Nov. 24, 1896. Course record.

The Six-Day Walking Match. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1 .- Henry Schmehl, the German who entered the six-day walking match and bet \$500 he would finish in front of Hoagland, has withdrawn, leaving only eight of the original twelve contestants. Hart, the little negro, still leads the bunch | crime was committed. by two or three miles, and Hoagland could not reduce that distance between them. Stephens, the next best man, nas been doing the most consistent walking of all, and seems as fresh as when he started. He is well up in the race. Oddy is close behind and doing good work, while a greater distance separates Smith, Guerrero, Earl and

American Shooter Defeated.

PARIS, Jan. 2.-In a pigeon-shooting contest at Monte Carlo yesterday, Hon. S. R. Beresford was victorious, killing eightyfive birds, while Robinson, the champion shot of San Francisco, killed eighty-two out of one hundred

Unidentified Charred Bodies.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1 .-- At the undertakers' in this city there yet remain two charred bodies taken from the wreck Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Davidson at their of last Sunday, which have not been identifled. It is the general impression that these bodies are the remains of S. W. Tibbs and wife, who were on the train and arc still missing. The body of Tom Glead is also missing and the remains of Samuel Weaver, of Aldrich, Ala., who was on the ill-fated train, have not been found. There is little prospect of finding either of these bodies, and it now appears there were at least five more killed than originally re-

Bradley Guards Disbanded.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.-The Bradley Guards, a company of the State militia. were disbanded to-night by order of Governor Bradley. Many members of the company after a drill Christmas night, practically took possession of this place. After imbibling freely of liquor, they used their guns so promiscuously that all stores were closed and everybody but the soldiers kept off the streets till the latter became tired and went to bed. The offenders are now undergoing civil trial here.

A World's Fair Romance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.-The engagement is announced of Miss Myssie Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., and Hon. Archibald John Majoribanks, second son of Lord Tweedmouth and brother of Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General of Canada. The marriage will take place some time in the spring. The couple met in this city during the world's fair, when Mr. Majoribanks was assisting Lord and Lady Aberdeen in the erection of the Blarney Castle in the Mid-

An Old Man's Fifth Bride.

MARSHALL, Ill., Jan. 1.-Fred Hilbert, aged eighty-four years, a wealthy farmer of Hatton, Clark county, celebrated the outgoing year by taking to himself his fifth wife, who is only twenty-eight years of age. All his former wives have died natural deaths, and he only mourned a couple of weeks. He is a pensioner and, despite his | predecessor as President, Grover Cleveland, age, still shoots squirrels with a rifle and dances like a young man.

Foundrymen's Wages Cut.

WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 1. - A general cut-down in wages in the iron foundry of Davis & Farnum, of this city, went into Cleveland was assistant district attorney of effect to-day. The cut ranges from 2 to | Erie county, being appointed to the office 25 cents and affects over five hundred men. on Jan. 1, 1863. He was educated in Onon-The fact that the large foundries in Penn- daga county, but never attended college, sylvania and the West have commenced to do their own small work, making it impos- Miami University, and the only graduate sible for this firm to compete, is given as

Female Doctor Guilty of Murder. PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 1.-Dr. Carrie Johnson, a well-known female physician, for-merly of Washington, D. C., has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. She was charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Ella A. Kelley last September by criminal malpractice. Mrs. Johnson will probably be sentenced to prison for twenty

Murderer Wright Executed.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 1.-Murderer Edward Wright was hanged at 10 c'clock this motaling. On the night of July 30, 1896, Wright, on Water street, shot and killed Ida Krummel, colored, of whom he was calous, for refusing to listen to his conversation and walking away from him.

End of a Strike.

STONEHAM, Mass., Jan. 1.—The strike at the shoe factory of F. B. Jenkins & Co, was settled to-day and over one hundred operatives returned to work. strike was ordered because of a 10 per cent. ction in wages, and a compromise has

Arrival of the Britannic. NEW YORK, Jan. I.-Arrived: Britannic,

REVOLVER IN HIS FACE.

Landlord John Leinen, of West Hammond, Found Murdered in His Hotel Dining Room.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ind., Jan. 1. - A tramp applied for something to eat at the home of Operator Williams, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He was refused, and discovering that Miss Young, the of the privations that they have been com- domestic, was alone, forced her to pelled to endure. No Name key is situated about sixty miles northeast of Key West. The steamer Dauntless, which left this port Tuesday afternoon, has reached informed the intruder she had none. He the key where the men and cargo were was about to become violent when she told left and has succeeded in taking them him to wait a minute and she would go upstairs into Mr. Williams's room, where she thought he had left some money. She reappeared with a revolver, and compelled Weary Willie to throw up his hands. With his hands lifted in the air she marched him through a field to the street near the raliroad, where she fired in the air and told him to go, and he lost no time. A crowd of factory men pelted him with stones and

INDIANA OBITUARY.

Man and Librettist.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 1.-Douglass ternal hemorrhage, was one of the bestpaper, off and on, ever since. He was Standard. He was a bright writer, and gave much promise in the literary field.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Jan. 1.-Job Hiatt. aged fifty-eight, died at his home at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, of a complication of diseases brought on by rheumatism. The deceased was a member of the Friends' Church and has been a resident of Hendricks county from birth. RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 1.-Frederick W.

Seiker, aged seventy-two, died last night at his home, here. He moved to this city from Cincinnati fifty-one years ago. Mrs. George L. Klein, aged thirty-nine, died last night in this city. SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 1.-Mrs. Rebecca Thomas, aged seventy-three, a wealthy woman, died to-day. She leaves two sons and one daughter.

LANDLORD LEINEN MURDERED. Mystery Surrounds a Hotel Crime in

West Hammond. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 1.-John Leinen, proprietor of the Leinen Hotel, in West Hammond, was found dead on the floor of the dining room early this morning. There was a bullet wound in the left breast and the clothing was powder-burned. No weapons were found in the room. The body was discovered by Mrs. Leinen. All the doors were fastened except one leading into the back yard and it is thought the intruder entered the house by this means and

heard the shot. The case is enveloped in mystery, and no positive clews to the murderer have been found. The police have various theories, however, one of which, they say, points to a deep laid plot. There were indications that the crime was committed for purposes of robbery, but many things lead the police to think that there was no theft, and that the signs of robbery were made after the

Leinen, hearing the noise, went down to in-

vestigate and was met in the dining room

and murdered. No one about the house

New Officers Installed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 1.-Ellsworth Post, No. 20, G. A. R., installed the following officers to-night, John L. Kesslar, commander; John Seaman, senior vice; W. F. Christopher, junior vice; J. B. Morrison, chaplain; W. R. England, quartermaster; E. Shew-maker, surgeon; J. P. Murphy, officer of the day; L. W. Jones, guard; J. H. Boake, adjutant; J. A. Weaver, sergeant major; Asa Pennock, quartermaster sergeant After the installation a banquet was spread by the ladies of the W. C. T. U.

The Davidson Reception.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 1.-A delightful reception was tendered the many friends of home this afternoon, from 2 to 6 o'clock. The entertainment was in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Davidson, who were married in Greensburg, Ind., Dec 17. Mrs. Davidson was formerly Miss Annette Miller, daughter of Judge John D. Miller, of Greensburg. appellate judge from that district.

Shot Two Men for Revenge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1.-George Boyd. boiler works this forenoon, soon afterward secured a revolver and went to the shops. He opened fire on John Chesley, one of the proprietors, and W. F. Sparks, an employe. He hit Chesley in the leg and Sparks in the groin. He was arrested and bound over to the grand jury in \$5,000.

Sold Out to the Trust.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSHVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1.-The Leonard Paper-box Board Company, of Piqua, O. has sold its strawboard mill at Carthage. this county, to the United States Board and Paper Company, of Cincinnati, recently organized. The consideration is said to be

EDUCATION OF PRESIDENTS. Graduates and Men Without Degrees

About Equally Represented.

Among the Presidents of the United States college graduates and those who either did not attend college or did not receive a college degree are about equally divided. Mr. McKinley was seventeen years old when he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and about the age when some other young men are preparing to secure college diplomas he was fighting at the front. His immediate was represented in the civil war. He sent a substitute, and when about the same age at which Mr. McKinley enlisted, went West in search of emplayment, and afterward returned to the city of Buffalo, where he took part in the compilation of the "American Herd Book." During the civil war Mr. Benjamin Harrison was a graduate of of that institution to hold the office of President. General Arthur was a graduate of Union College, in Schenectady, and General Garfield was a graduate of Williams. R. B. Hayes attended Kenyon College, and General Grant was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, occupying, however, a place low on the list of graduates. James Buchanan was graduate of Dickinson College, and Franklin Pierce of Bowdoin. Though Buchanan succeeded Pierce in office as President, he had been graduated fifteen years before Pierce. Polk was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and William

Among the earlier Presidents of the Re public, William and Mary College, in Virginia, seemed to be a favorite. Thomas Jefferson was graduated from there in 1762, James Monroe in 1776, the year of the declaration of independence, and John Tyler in 1807. The two members of the Adams family. John, the second President, and John Quincy, the sixth, were graduates of Harvard University, twenty-eight years elapsing between the two. Both of the Adamses were of the same age when they graduated-twenty years. James Madison was a graduate (and the only one among the Presidents) of Princeton University, and Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth and Trin- | C. P. Breckinridge. ity are unrepresented among the presidents of the United States, though Samuel J. Tilden, who gained a clear majority of the popular vote, and of the electoral

vote, too, in 1876, attended Yale College

Henry Harrison of the Hampden Uni-

and was a classmate of William M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite and Edwards Pierrepont. He was not graduated from Yale | gine and boiler room, office, potters' works College, however, his failing health and and one kiln were destroyed, entailing a impaired eyesight requiring him to retire after a brief term. George Washington was not a graduate of any college, neither was Andrew Jackson, and among the more recent Presidents neither Abraham Lincoln nor Andrew Johnson had a college diploma. Van Buren was not a college graduate, neither was General Taylor, and Millard Fillmore, though an ante-bellum statesman of varied gifts and erudition, did not receive from any college a graduation parchment. His career as an American politician was somewhat peculiar. He was elected Vice President, promoted to the presidency to fill a vacancy and when a candidate for that office was defeated.

WOLCOTT AT NEW YORK.

The Senator Will Sail for Europe on His Bimetallist Mission To-Day.

from Washington and will sail for Europe ing abroad for the purpose of conferring with foreign bimetallists on the subject of calling a bimetallic monetary conference. Senator Wolcott will return from Europe before the present session of Con-

DEATH OF AN ADMIRAL

JOSEPH S. SKERRETT, ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR,

And in Command of the Pacific Station After the Dethronement of the Queen of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, retired, died here today. His death, while sudden, was not wholly unexpected, as he had been in bad health since his retirement from active service in July, 1894. The admiral was in the Sixty-fourth year of his age and is survived by a widow, three daughters and two sons. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon and the interment will be at

able career in the service of his country. A native of Ohio, he entered the navy as a midshipman in October, 1848, passed through | tion." The main scheme of decoration is exin 1855, a lieutenant commander in 1862 and yard the following year, after which he sign on the tympanum, which is filled with from the press, and, before the type was served creditably during the civil war on the Shenandoah and the gunboat Katahdin. He commanded the gunboat Aroostook aborigines representing the four great from 1864 to 1865, and was actively engaged with the Confederate fortifications at the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas, in June, 1864. Subsequently he spent three years surveying in the Pacific ocean, had command of an expedition to Panama and another to Apia, Samoa, to settle local troubles with the United States consul; was governor for two years of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, later was in command of the naval forces on the Pacific station and was at Honolulu during the stirring times following the revolution. It is said that because of his suspected sympathy with the annexation party he was summarily detached from the command of the station and transferred to the Asiatic station, where he rendered valuable services in connection with the troubles in Corea, leading up to the Chinese-Japanese war. While on the Asiatic station he reached the retiring age in July, 1894, and was ordered home. The deceased leaves a large fortune to his three children.

Samuel M. Young. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 1.-Samuel M. Young, the oldest railroad director in the world, died here to-day, in his ninety-first year. The deceased came here nearly three-quarters of a century ago from Lebanon, N. H., where he was born. The late Chief Justice Waite was a law student in Mr. Young's office and received his first legal training under his guidance. Mr. Young was also president of the Toledo National Bank for a quarter of a century. He was one of the projectors of the Cleveland-Toledo Railroad, now the Lake Shore. In late years he helped to build the C., H. V. & T. R. R.

Augustus W. Cutler. MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 1.-Ex-Congressman Augustus W. Cutler died at his residence in this place to-day from the effects of a surgical operation for appen-

dicitis. He was born in 1835 and was a life-long Democrat. ARCHITUECTURE AS A CIVILIZER. The Part It Has Played in the His-

tory of the Nations. Lewis Nixon, in Engineering Magazine However the outward surroundings of the men of to-day may differ from those of the men whose existence was coeval with the dawn of civilization: however man's comamnd over the animate and inanimate world and over the forces of nature may have increased since he first sought shelter from the elements and protection against the attacks of wild beasts-the underlying traits, instincts and emotions of human nature remain unchanged, and are as potent to-day as they were in the time of contemporaries of the cave-bear and the mammoth.

Disatisfaction with things existing; hope for betterment from things to be worked for and attained: observation, invention, imitation, emulation-all these distinguish man from the most intelligent of beasts; and the exercise and development of these tendencies and faculties have brought mankind to conditions of life and power so different from those of even the noblest animals that the idea of common origin of man and beast seems perposterous to many well-informed and thinking persons. When the possibility of obtaining protection and shelter in walled and roofed inclosures first dawned upon primeval man the initial and most important step toward the subjugation of the rest of creation was taken by our ancestors. Excepting only the discovery of fire, no invention or discovery has been more fruitful of results than was the invention and discovery of the house, however primitive and rudimentary may have been the form in which it first appeared among men. And from the day of the first utilization of a cave as a human habitation, from the hour when the first crude hut protected a human family from the scorching sun and pelting rain, from the time when walls of rocks, of mud or of logs first gave protection and vantage to man in tory of the development and progress of the human race has been coincident with the development and progress of the art | middle of your garden which you cannot and science of building. The fathers whose ingenuity and industry provided the most efficient shelter were able to rear offspring more numerous and more healthy and strong than their less ingenious and less industrious competitors in the struggle for existence. And thus the families, tribes and nations by whom the art building was most assiduously cultivated were those which waxed numerous, prosperous and strong, while the families and tribes who were content to exist without artificial shelter. were satisfied with the rudiments of hut and house building, became extinct; or, if their existence was prolonged, it was often in servitude and slavery to those more intelligent and industrious tribes and nations by whom architecture had been originated, developed and cultivated. While t is true that hardy hosts of cave and hut inhabiting barbarians, envious and covetous of the comfort and wealth of the highly prosperous house-dwellers of Assyria Babylon, Egypt, Troy, Greece, Rome and scores of other civilizations swooped down upon and overran and conquered their more highly civilized, but much less numerous neighbors by sheer force of numbers, it is also true that these barbarians were themselves captured and overmastered by the civilizations whose creators

nihilate, and whose fruits and products they had come to appropriate. Sankey Cunningham's Life Taken. ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 1 .- Sankey Cunningham was hanged in the county jailyard here to-day for a criminal assault upon Miss Katie Camp. Cunningham confessed his guilt in a gallows speech. The hanging v as witnessed by an enormous crowd, every point of vantage being occupied. The crime for which he was hung was most brutal, his victim being left for dead.

and conservators they had set out to an-

Breekinridge Saved Adkins's Neck. BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Jan 1 .- Joseph Adkins, on trial for the murder of Judge Combs at Hazard, Perry county, several years ago, was to-day declared guilty by the jury and sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary. It was his third trial and he was brilliantly defended by Col. W.

Zine Works Partly Destroyed. COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Jan. 1.-The Col-

by Mesker Brothers, of St. Louis, were partly destroyed by fire to-day. The en-

SPREE ENDS IN DEATH.

Two St. Louis Men Take an Overdose

of an Unknown Narcotic.

loss of about \$100,000, partly insured.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.-C. D. Carpenter, a bookkeeper for the Home Sewing Machine Company's agency in this city, and C. A. Wericke, a local draughtsman, have been found dead in a room at the Planters' Hotel. Investigation showed that they died from an overdose of some narcotic. They came to the hotel while in an intoxicated

condition. Soon after being given a room a boy was called by them and sent for some medicine. It developed that one of the men NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, arrived to-day was in the habit of taking a narcotic during his sprees, and fixed a dose for his friend, which resulted fatally.

was in the habit of taking a narcotic during his sprees, and fixed a dose for his friend, which resulted fatally.

HIGH ART IN BRONZE.

Symbolical Designs Which Adorn the Congressional Library Doors.

Washington Post. One pair of the great doors which are the new Congressional Library have arrived here and will be placed in position gether. One of the other two sets is now

will also be cast and finished. The set which has already arrived in the city consists of two doors proper and the faring men. tympanum, which fills the arch in the doorway. Each is composed almost entirely of solid bronze, and all are covered with figures and ornamental work in bas relief. The doorway is eight feet in width and fourteen feet from the sill to the top of the arch. These doors are larger and more massive than the celebrated bronze doors of the Capitol, the beauty of which so sorely tempted the vandals some years ago, and the artistic workmanship is also far su

They were modeled by Olin L. Warner and cast by John Williams in New York city. Of the other two doors Herbert Adams, of New York, will model one pair, which will be east by Mr. Williams, while Macmonnies, the American sculptor, will model the other in Paris and have it cast there. The three sets of doors will be symbolical of "Tradition," "Writing" and Admiral Skerrett had a long and honor- "Printing." the three most fitting subjects to illustrate the doorways of the Nation's

The one already here represents "Tradipressed in the tympanum, while the doors themselves are each composed of one large panel and two smaller ones expressive of an idea in sympathy with the larger defigures, and is the most attractive part of the composition. The center figure on it is ""radition," and grouped about her are families of the earth. ideal, with the exception of the head of an American Indian, which is said to be an exact reproduction of the head and features of Chief Joseph, of the Nez-Perces tribe. It is explained that the original model of this head was made by Mr. Warner from sittings which Chief Joseph accorded him some years ago in the West. The large panel in the door, which will be set to the left, represents "Imagination," supposed to be one of the necessary elements of tradition. The figure that symbolizses "Imagination" is really superb, although the draperies and the attitude might cause an impression that it was a modern Delsarte teacher going through her evolutions. In one hand, half lifted, she holds a golden lyre, while the right hand is poised aloft as though beckoning to the poet to receive his inspiration. The panel on the other door represents

'Memory," which is portrayed by the figure of a widow holding a warrior's helmet. The figure, if possible, is more impressive than that which depicts imagination, and claims more attention from the casual observer. The attitude is subdued and almost pleading. The lower and smaller panels are in keeping with the larger ones above them, while the decorative sprays that encircle the panels and form the framework of the doors consist of oak and laurel leaves, honeysuckle, tulips and wheat. The interior face of the door is simple, and consists of bosses for adornment, and has no dsigns or scroll work upon it It was first intended that Mr. Warner should model two or three sets of doors, but his untimely death last summer, as the result of an accident, came when he had just completed the plans for the set which is now about to be placed in position, and the contract for designing the second set of doors was given to Mr. Herbert Adams, of New York, who was familiar with Mr. Warner's ideas, and completed the designs which Mr. Warner had first mapped out. At the time Mr. Warner undertook the work of modeling the two sets of doors, it was intended to have them in position before the coming of the inauguration, but his death prevented the realization of this plan. It is expected by the time Congress assembles next winter the remaining two sets of doors will be in their places, and the ugly wooden doors now doing duty at the library will be stored away for good

Mr. Warner lived long enough to see his work in rough cast, but the finishing touches have been put on since his death. The models were begun more than a year ago, and some were delivered to be cast in the spring, since which time a large number of men have been engaged in the work. The total weight of the doors and the arch is about three tons. The two doors alone weigh one and a half tons together, while the tympanum, or arch, weighs about the same. The metal used is United States government standard bronze, 90 parts copper: 7 parts tin and 3 parts zinc. The finish is the natural color of bronze, and will tone | goats in the morning before we came to an down in time to the soft, beautiful, deep, brown color that smooth and finely finished bronze work always takes on,

CHINESE FUNERALS.

cations of Mourning.

China is a country of processions-especially of funeral processions. They vary in magnificance, but even the poorest are on a very elaborate scale. They are formed of men on gray ponies, a variety of quaintly dressed mutes, carrying emblems of a superstitious character, and a number of men clanging cymbals and beating gongs and drums. The chief mourner is clad in the poorest and dirtiest white rags he can find; crying and moaning, he turns round after every few steps and gazes piteously at the bier; bent double with woe, he would fall prostrate were he not supported right and

left by sympathizing friends. The coffin, which is immense, is borne on the shoulders of eight men, and as there are no cemeteries, it has to be carried to some plot of ground in the country, where mother earth. If you buy a house and plot of land you will probably find a spot in the burial place of some Chinese family. There is one in the center of the Shanghai race

At the Ching-ming festival, in the spring, the ancestral graves are visited and swept Meat is offered, and different articles for the use of the departed, made of paper, are burnt at the tombs, while the following prayer is recited: We have come to sweep your tomb to show our gratitude for your protecting care, and we beseech you to accept our of-

ferings, and make our posterity nappy and

There is also a fete des Morts on Sept, when rites are performed at the ancestral temple and at the graves. I witnessed the procession from the temple from a house in the native city and was much edified by the reverence and earnestness of the crowd through which it passed. It was an interminable procession. There were men with chains to chain up the devil, others with staves to beat him, and an executioner with an ax to cut off his head. There were four priests in Sedan chairs, preceded by bands of musicians, who must have studied discord in the infernal regions, acolytes and boys burning incense, outrunners jostling the crowd to make room where there was no room to be made, hundreds of standard bearers in medieval Chinese costume, and others carrying a species of triangle, which they watched with fixed eyes, the merit being not to blink once throughout the day. Though it was a grotesque sight. I might have been favorably impressed had it not been for the cymbals and gongs. The drum of a Chinaman's ear must surely be constructed of a different material to ours. The noise was probably made not so much to intimidate the devil, as because, like children whistling when they go upstairs in the dark, the processionists themselves were frightened. If his satanic majesty had any sense of humor he would appear at one of these processions. I can imagine how the crowd would scamper, how the Sedan chairs would be upset. and how the priests would be left sprawling

Every Chinese house contains an ancestral shrine, before which incense is daily offered with prostrations, and twice a month there are offerings of eatables. In addition to this shrine, there is a kitchen god, which is bighly reverenced, but if any illness or business losses occur the family belabors the poor diety with sticks. At the end of the year the kitchen god is Residence there. Written by his own Hand, ing Sep. 30, 1895, was \$120,840,875; for the burned and a new one purchased, and attested by the most Eminent Merlinsville zinc works, owned and operated burned and a new one purchased,

in the mud

FAMOUS JUAN FERNANDEZ SWAL-LOWED UP BY THE PACIFIC.

The Scene of Defoe's Wonderful Tale and the True Story of Alexander Selkirk That Inspired It.

New York Herald.

Young America and Young England and, indeed, all Young Christendom has suffered grievous loss. Robinson Crusoe's island has been swallowed up by the sea. The story was yesterday given what is considport. The Kerr has just arived from Newcastle, New South Wales, and Captain Powell says that the story of the Spanish skipper, who first reported the loss, seems to be true in every particular.

The Spansh captain stated that from the deck of his vessel he had seen the island to be used to ornament the entrances to go under, and that the sea all around was disturbed as if by the force of a submarine during the next ten days. Three sets of earthquake. Captain Powell and his ship these doors will be used in the library alto- were tied up at New Castle owing to a big being made in New York city, while the strike there, and while he was in port sevthird, and perhaps the most artistic set of doors, is being modeled in Paris, where it word of the remarkable occurrence, and the word of the remarkable occurrence, and the story was generally believed among sea-

Captain Powell visited the island seven years ago ,and at that time there were only a few inhabitants upon it. I know of one old fogy, at least, who, when he was young and no fogy at all, would have wept scalding tears had this news come to him at the time when his first glimpse into Robinson Crusoe opened up to him a new world, a world all strange and fascinating, yet to him as real as the world around him.

It was the first book beyond mere fairy tales that the old-fogy-to-be had ever read. Such a thing as a doubt of its utter truthfulness never entered his head. He lingered over it with the most intense and credulous interest, and long after parental authority had compelled him to give it up his whole soul was filled with a confusion of novel and delightful sensations. Before read in the dark, but he could open the magic book and smell the leaves, fresh the prints and gaze in breathless wonder upon the wild man in the goatskins!

The big tears stood in his eyes when a last he had reached the cabalistic "FINIS." in capital letters, whose meaning puzzled his young head. He found consolation, however, in reading it again and again; in picturing out a thousand things that perhaps De Foe never dreamt of; and each night when he went to bed he earnestly prayed to God that he might some day or other be cast upon a desolate island and live to become as wonderful a man as Robinson Crusee.

WAS IT CRUSOE'S ISLAND?

But was Juan Fernandez the island of Robinson Crusoe? Yes and no, but mainly yes. Robinson Crusoe, you may remember, was wrecked on the east coast of South America. Now, if you will take down your atlas you will find that Juan Fernandez lies on the west coast of South America, some three hundred miles out from Chili. But what matters such minor detail? De Foe's narrative was part truth and part fiction, but it was founded on the truthful story of Alexander Selkirk, who lived on this island in absolute isolation for over four years, and was finally rescued in 1709. A word, then, about the history of Juan Fernandez. It received its name from its discoverer, a Spanish navigator, who first landed here in 1563 and later revisited it to found a settlement, taking with him a few families and a number of goats. This is probably the origin of these animals in the island, as no mention is made of their having existed there before. Eventually this colony was broken up by the superior inducements held out to settlers in Chili. which at this time fell under the dominion of the Spaniards. Still another anticipatory Crusoe was

certain Musquito Indian, who was acciden-

tally left behind by the English captain,

Watlin, in 1681, and was rescued three years

Dampier tells us, "had with him his gun

ater by Captain Dampier. This Indian,

and a knife, with a small horn of powder and a few shot, which being spent, he contrived a way, by notching his knife, to saw the barrel of his gun into small pieces, wherewith he made harpoons, lances, hooks and a long knife, heating the pieces first in the fire which he struck with his gun flint, and a piece of the barrel of his gun. which he hardened, having learned to do that among the English." With such rude instruments as he made in that manner, he rocured an abundant supply of provisions, chiefly goats and fish. Dampier put out a canoe from the vessel, and went ashore to look for the Musquito man. When they saw him "he had no clothes left, having worn out those he brought from Watlin's ship, but only a skin about his waist." The scene that ensued is quaintly and touchingly described in the simple language of the narrative. "He saw our ship the day before we came to an anchor," says Dampier, "and did believe we were English, and therefore killed two anchor and dressed them with cabbage, to treat us when we came ashore. He came then to the seaside to congratulate our safe arrival. And when we landed a Musquito Indian named Robbin first leapt ashore, and, running to his brother Musquito man, threw himself flat on his face at his feet. who, helping him up and embracing him. fell flat on his face on the ground at Robin's feet, and was by him taken up also. We stood with pleasure," continues the famous buccanneer, "to behold the surprise and tenderness and solemnity of this interview, which was exceedingly affectionate on both sides; and when their ceremonies of civility were over we also that stood gazing at them drew near, each of us embracing him we had found here, who was overjoyed to see so many of his old friends.

come hither, as he thought, purposely to fetch him."

THE STORY OF SELKIRK. Alexander Selkirk. In February, 1709, Captain Woodes Rodgers, commander of two privateers belonging to Bristol, arrived in the neighborhod of the island. According purchase, because it is in perpetuity the must be on board a ship at anchor. Two French vessels had been cruising in search of Captain Rodgers's vessel, and these vesthem close to the shore. The boats which had started for the shore returned, and preparations were made for action. On the ollowing day, seeing no vessel there, they went ashore, where they found a man clothed in goatskins, looking, as the narrator says, "wilder than the first owners of them." He had been on the island four years and four months. His name was Alexander Selkirk, a

Scotchman, who had been master of the Cinque Ports. Having quarreled with Captain Stradling, under whose command he sailed, he was left ashore at his own request, preferring solitude on an unknown island to the life he led on board the vessel. Before the boat that put him ashore left the beach he repented of his resolution. and begged to be taken back again; bu his companions cruelly mocked him and left him to his fate. It was he that made the fire which had attracted the attention of the two privateers. They took him on board, and being a good officer, well reccommended by Captain Dampier, he was appointed mate on board Captain Rodgers's vessel and taken to England.

A brief but very curious and graphic narrative of his adventures was published in London, soon after his arrival in England, under the quaint title of "Providence Dis-One Mr. Alexander Seikirk, Master of a more than it did in the corresponding Merchant Man Called The Cinque-Ports; period at the beginning of the four years who. Dreaming that the Ship Would Soon After Be Lost, He Desired to be Left on | facts, taken in connection with the crop a Desolate Island in the South Seas, Where and industrial conditions in other lands, He Lived Four Years and Four Months. Without Seeing the Face of Man, the Ship being afterward Cast Away, as he Dreamed. As also, How He Came Afterward to be Miracuously Preserved and Redeemed from that Fatal Place, by Two British Privateers, Called the Duke and great factor in the advance of prices of Duchess, that Took the Rich Acapulco farm products that occurred in 1879 was Ship, Worth One Hundred Ton of Gold, and Brought it to England. To which is | can cattle, and their primary and second-

tions that he used during his melancholy



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chants upon the Royal Exchange." Quarto, containing twelve pages.

ORIGIN OF CRUSOE. There is no doubt that this book fell into the hands of De Foe, who based upon it the most popular romance ever published in any language. He may even have had to be felt last summer, prices of wheat, converse with Selkirk himself, for that | corn, hay, beef, cotton, pork, steers, hogs, mariner arrived in England in 1711, and De

not be considered altogether a work of fiction. Without adhering strictly to the actual adventures of Selkirk or of the castaways who preceded him, it gives, in the descriptions of scenery, the mode of providing food, the rude experiments resorted to for protection against the weather, and all trials and consolations of solitude, a faithfully drawn picture from these narratives, and a most truthful and charming delineation of solitary life, with such reflections as the subject naturally suggested. De Foe was the great medium through which the spirit of the whole was fused; it required the splendor of his genius to preserve from oblivion the lessons therein taught-of the advantages of temperance. fortitude, and, above all, an implicit reliance in the wisdom and mercy of the Creator. He presents them in a most fascinating garb, with all the originality of a master mind; and it detracts nothing from

drawn strictly from nature. Crusoe's Cave, for such is the name which Selkirk's former abode persistently maintains, is one hundred yards inland from a little cove in what is known as Crusoe's Valley. It lies in a volcanic mass of rock, forming the bluff or termination of a rugged rock, and looks as if it might be the doorway into the ruins of some grand old castle. The interior is less imposing. It is an ordinary cavern about twelve feet high, fifteen feet deep and twenty feet wide at the entrance, and resembles in shape an old-fashioned brick oven. It is now occupled only by wild goats and bats. We have only had staccato information of the condition and number of the inhabitants. Every now and then a ship touches at Juan Fernandez, and some passenger makes a record of what he has seen and heard. In 1849 J. Ross Browne found sixteen persons on the island, consisting of William Pearce, an American, and four or five Chilian men, with their wives and children. An anonymous writer in Putnam's ber at about a dozen, among them being William Pierce probably the same he describes him as a white have been the mate of a whaler and have been left behind by his ship some of seven years: formed a connection with a Chilian woman on the island by whom he subsequently had several children. He expressed the intenin the place, and seemed quite happy and contented with that prospect. "The houses, or rather huts," says this authority, "in which these people lived, were so exactly like Robinson Crusoe's, as described by De Foe, in materials, structheir primitive and shaggy appearance was They knew all about the latter, and about Selkirk, their predecessor on the island.

hut and various other things which they alleged the Scotch sailor had built, lived in The island had about the same area as

our own Staten Island, being about fifteen miles long by five or six wide.

AMERICAN FARMERS Agricultural Property Is the True Ba-

sis of All General Prosperity. L. G. Powers in Engineering Magazine. commerce of the United States for September, 1896, it is to be noted that the value of the products of agriculture exported for the nine months ending with September, 1896, had a value of \$416,364,411. This is \$60,386,505, or nearly 17 per cent., greater than for the corresponding nine months of the preceding year. To gain a clearer idea of the promise of agricultural prosperity involved in this fact, a few words are necessary concerning the cause and extent of the agricultural prosperity that prevailed from 1879 to 1882 rand spouse. He searches high and low, And now at last we come to the story of | in this country. The years named saw a greater actual and relative return for their labor to the tillers of the soil in the United | tinkle-tinkle strangely familiar to him falls States, as a whole, than was ever realized by such workers in this or any other counhis struggle with the wild beast, the his- it may remain for years uncovered by to the captain's own narrative it appears try. The annual income of the farmers of dark, but the form of a lady cyclist wearily

that when the ship came near the land a | the nation was in those years at least \$400,light was discovered, which it was thought | 000,000 greater than it averaged for the fifteen years that preceded, or the thirteen phenomenal farm prosperity was imfarm prices and reduced farm incomes that one experienced since 1892. The change chased his wife's cycle, bell and all at a from the period of low farm prices to one our exports of agricultural products similar to the one noted above for the last nine months. It began with an advance of farm prices due to this increased export, caused largely in the earlier case, as in the latter, by crop failure in other quarters of the globe. The trustworthiness of the promise of better times involved in our recent advance in the prices of agricultural staples may be seen by noting the following facts, showing its extent when compared with the corresponding advance that heralded the most phenomenal era that began during

Wheat as is well known, is the great stable of agricultural export raised in the North and West. The advance in its selling price in the last six months has been as great as that witnessed in the corresponding six months of 1879. Cotton, the second great staple of agricultural export, the leading staple of the South, has likeplayed; or, A Very Surprising Account of wise advanced in price in the last year of wonderful prosperity mentioned. These indicate the beginning of an era of farm prosperity even greater than the one experienced from 1879 to 1882. The figures showing the increasing exportation of live stock and live stock products lead to the same conclusion. the increased demand in Europe for Ameriadded, an Acount of His Birth and Educa- ary products, usually classified under the general name of provisions. The total value of the exports of animals and provisions was cast; how he subsisted; the several for the year ending June 30, 1879, was \$128, strange things he saw, and how he used to 346,404; for 1889, \$142,925,362. The increase spend his Time. With some plous Ejacula- from 1879 to 1880 was \$14.578.258. The corresponding total for the nine months end-

924. Here is a gain of \$11,406,049 for nine months. A like gain for the year will make over \$15,000,000, or more than was realized in the first year of exportation at the beginning of the era of wonderful farm prosperity-1879 to 1882. Since the increased foreign demand for

the products of the American farm began

and most other staples of the farm have advanced in selling value. It is true that Foe's story appeared in 1719, or 177 years | we have not yet reached that ideal of the ago. Robinson Crusoe, in any event, can- farmer-dollar wheat. Neither have we reached the earlier limit of maximum prices. We have, however, in all, as in the great an advance in price as was realize by the farmers in the corresponding period at the close of the financial depression, 1874 to 1878, and the beginning of the era of extraordinary prosperity that followed it. In another way can be shown the extent of our progress towards agricultural prosperity, and incidentally tewards general prosperity-for general prosperity always results from farm prosperity. Wheat prices have advanced so that, at the writing of this article (Nov. 24), the selling value of wheat in Minneapolis is greater than the simple average gold price realized by the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa from the settlement of those States to date, and within 3 cents a bushel of the farm gold price of these States averaged with that of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan from 1860 to date. In the same way the prices his credit to say that the pictures are of beef cattle, which were extremely low for the greater share of the year last past, have advanced, until in Chicago they are

now nearly equal to the average for the

last twenty years, and are in excess of the

average in gold for the fifteen years preced-The question of possible pro perity or adversity in store for us as a nation is of so great importance that it is worth our while to look at it in still other ways. It has been asserted by many that the prices of agricultural staples have fallen since 1873. Some prices have fallen, but others have not. Some have fallen in one section, but dvanced in others. Taking the average of all the great staples of the farm-corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay, potatoes and tobacco-and the live stockhorses, mules, cows, oxen, sheep and swine-in the ten central Missippi valley States already named, there has been no general fall of prices since 1860. On the contrary, there was a positive, though irregular, advance down to 1893. Since that year there has been a decline, but one that leaves prices, on the average, as high as in other periods of exceptional financial depression. Taking the price of 1873 as the basis of comparison and calling it 100, the North American, who was said to Minnesota bureau of labor found the average price of those nine crops and six anito have purposely suffered himself to mals to have been as follows, by periods years before our arrival. The man had 1874-80, 104: 1881-87, 115; 1888-94, 107. Thus the price in the last of these seven year periods averaged 3 per cent. greater than in the seven years from 1874 to 1886, and over tion of passing the remainder of his life 13 per cent. greater than for the war period-1862 to 1866. They were below the prices of the periods of exceptional farm prosperity already referred to in this article. The general trend of upward prices from 1862 to 1894 was interrupted by the panic of 1893, which lowered prices for that ture and appearance, as to be, for those fa-miliar with the story, exceedingly striking. and subsequent years. The average for 1895 is expressed by the index number 88, or The inhabitants, too, wore goat skins, and | about 18 per cent. less than the average of the seven years ending with 1894. The equally suggestive of the famous romance. | advance of farm prices already noted carries the average back nearly, if not quite, half the way to the average of the seven years ending with 1894; above the average and showed a cave, the remains of a log of the war period, 1862 to 1866; and nearly up to that of the years 1875 to 1878. Who can contemplate such facts as these, and not see in them abundant and trustworthy promises of a return to great national pros-

perity? HER BICYCLE BELL. Mistake of a French Husband Who

Tried to Catch His Wife. London Pelican. Take care, ladies, of your bleycle bell! This solemn warning is dictated by a little incident which happened the other day, and and cycles, is worth recording. The young wife of a certain city man went in heavily for cycling. She joined a club and went awheeling with the members on Saturday and Sundays. The husband did not cycle and so he was left at home. Madam possessed a splendid cycle, a feature of which was a silver bell of peculiar tone, which

her good man, who is in the bell line, had made specially for her. Chapter II.-Madam falls desperately in love with a romantic member of her club, and she runs off with him. Husband has a fit when he hears the news, and then recovers and sets forth in search of the erand presently (chapter III) his wanderings lead him to a south coast watering place. He is dining in the coffee room when a upon his ear. He drops his knife and fork, performs a double somersault over the able and dashes into the street. It is

making her way up the hill and sounding her bell looms dimly before him. He knows the bell, he knows the rider, With rage at his heart and strong language upon his lips, he toils after the rider, upsets her machine and draggs her forcibly to the ground. "At last," he shricks, "I have found you, you, you -- " Sceams, yells, lights, policemen, crowd, disturbance, and then husband discovers that the lady is not his wife, but a stranger who had purpublic sale some time since. Result-lawyer's letters, claims for compensation, threats and other troubles, and all on ac-

count of a confounded bicycle bell with a peculiar note. Kate Field's Ashes. CHICAGO, Jan. 1 .- Gen. Charles H. Tay-

lor, of Boston, arrived from San Francisco

to-day in charge of the ashes of the late



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